

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH & EDUCATION

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 226
TO BE ANSWERED ON 16TH DECEMBER, 2025

KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRAS IN TAMIL NADU

*226. SHRI C N ANNADURAI:
SHRI NAVASKANI K:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री be pleased to state:

- (a) the number and details of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) currently operational in Tamil Nadu, district-wise;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to establish any new KVKs in Tamil Nadu, particularly in Thiruvananthapuram, Ramnathpuram and Kanchipuram districts, to strengthen agricultural research, training and technology dissemination, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of steps taken for upgradation of infrastructure and capacity building of KVKs in Tamil Nadu;
- (d) whether any evaluation of the performance and outreach of KVKs in Tamil Nadu, including Thiruvananthapuram, Ramnathpuram and Kanchipuram has been carried out and if so, the key findings thereof; and
- (e) the steps being taken by the Government to enhance farmer participation, women's involvement and the use of modern technologies in the functioning of KVKs in Thiruvananthapuram, Ramnathpuram, Kanchipuram and nearby districts?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE
कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री (SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN)

(a) to (e): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT IN RESPECT OF PARTS (a) to (e) OF LOK SABHA STARRED
QUESTION NO. 226 TO BE ANSWERED ON 16TH DECEMBER, 2025 REGARDING
“KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRAS IN TAMIL NADU”**

(a): In all, 31 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) are currently operational in Tamil Nadu. District wise details of operational KVKs in Tamil Nadu are given in **Annexure**.

(b): In Tamil Nadu, five newly created districts namely Kanchipuram, Mayiladuthurai, Ranipet, Tirunelveli and Tirupathur are not having KVK. Opening of KVK in newly created district is a continuous process as per the prescribed procedure and guidelines. The districts namely Thiruvananthapuram and Ramnathapuram already have one KVK each.

(c): Strengthening of KVKs is a priority and continuous process. Several steps have been taken for upgradation of infrastructure and capacity building of KVKs in Tamil Nadu. The Government makes continuous efforts to upgrade the physical infrastructure of the KVKs. During 2021-26 plan period, the KVKs of Tamil Nadu have been strengthened with two administrative buildings, two farmers' hostels, twenty demonstration units and thirty farm machineries/implements/vehicles. Further, 61 training programmes were organized to update the knowledge and skills of Subject Matter Specialists of KVKs of Tamil Nadu on the latest agricultural technologies during the same period. The major areas covered during these training programmes were digital agriculture, natural/organic farming, plant protection and pest management, horticulture and precision farming, soil health, climate change and resilience, livestock and poultry technologies, post-harvest technology, value addition and processing, etc.

(d): There is a strong mechanism for monitoring and review of KVKs including those of Tamil Nadu to make vibrant and effective institution of technology transfer at district level. Monitoring and review of KVKs are done regularly at National, Zonal, University and District level by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR); Agricultural Technology Application Research Institute; Agricultural Universities and Scientific Advisory Committee of each KVK, respectively. The performance and working of KVKs is also reviewed periodically by Quinquennial Review Team (QRT) and Third Party Evaluation.

The latest review performance of KVKs of Tamil Nadu including those of Thiruvananthapuram and Ramnathapuram districts were evaluated by QRT in the year 2020. Key findings of the evaluation are summarized below. Each KVK in Tamil Nadu has contributed significantly to technology assessment, frontline demonstrations, and capacity building in its respective district. Most of the KVKs have around 88 percent staff in position and maintained 16-23 ha of instructional farm producing 15001.59 quintals quality seed of different field crops and 1.55 crore planting materials of horticultural crops, enabling diverse extension activities. Major focus of KVKs for dissemination had been high-impact crop varieties (Paddy: CO-R-50, CO 51; Black gram: VBN-6, VBN-8; Finger millet: ML-365, etc.), integrated crop and nutrient management practices, farm mechanization, and livestock-based technologies.

(e): The Central Government, through ICAR, provides 100% financial support to all the KVKs of Tamil Nadu including KVKs in Tiruvannamalai, and Ramnathpuram to disseminate modern technologies and capacity development of farmers including women farmers. During 2021-22 to 2025-26, a total of Rs. 32640.94 lakh was provided to KVKs in Tamil Nadu by the ICAR.

Further, special focus is given to empower women through exclusive training programmes in nutrition, food processing and value addition, livestock-based enterprises and drudgery-reducing technologies. KVKs support SHGs, rural women entrepreneurs, and establish women-led units such as mushroom cultivation, homestead horticulture, kitchen gardens and backyard poultry.

Recently, Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan was organized during 29 May-12 June 2025 across the country including Tamil Nadu with the objectives to create awareness regarding modern agricultural technologies. The campaign was organized in 31 districts of Tamil Nadu in which a total of 7.01 lakh farmers including 3.20 lakh women farmers (45.6%) participated.

[PART (a) OF LOK SABHA STARRED Q. NO. 226 DATED 16TH DECEMBER, 2025]**District wise details of KVKs functional in Tamil Nadu**

Sl. No	District/KVK	Type of Host Organization	Year of Establishment
1	Ariyalur	NGO	2009
2	Chengalpattu	SAU (TANUVAS)	1985
3	Coimbatore	NGO	1979
4	Cuddalore	SAU (TNAU)	1985
5	Dharmapuri	SAU (TNAU)	2006
6	Dindigul	DU (GRI)	1989
7	Erode	NGO	1992
8	Kallakurichi	SAU (TANUVAS)	2018
9	Kanyakumari	SAU (TNAU)	2004
10	Karur	NGO	2005
11	Krishnagiri	NGO	1978
12	Madurai	SAU (TNAU)	2004
13	Nagapattinam	SAU (TNJFU)	2004
14	Namakkal	SAU (TANUVAS)	2004
15	Perambalur	NGO	2002
16	Pudukkottai	SAU (TNAU)	2004
17	Ramanathapuram	SAU (TNAU)	2004
18	Salem	SAU (TNAU)	1994
19	Sivagangai	SAU (TANUVAS)	1996
20	The Nilgiris	SAU (TNAU)	2022
21	Theni	NGO	1994
22	Thenkasi	NGO	1994
23	Thoothukudi	NGO	1996
24	Tiruchirappalli	SAU (TNAU)	1977
25	Tirupur	SAU (TNAU)	2019
26	Tiruvallur	SAU (TNAU)	2004
27	Tiruvannamalai	NGO	1991
28	Tiruvarur	SAU (TNAU)	2004
29	Vellore	SAU (TNAU)	2004
30	Villupuram	SAU (TNAU)	2004
31	Virudhunagar	SAU (TNAU)	2006
